GETTING NEAR 'DRY DOLLAR.'

HIS LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

BARTHOLOMEW BUCKLEY UNDER TWENTY INDICTMENTS.

ACCUSED OF ABETTING THE ILLEGAL REGISTRA-TION IN ASSEMBLYMAN SULLIVAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 203 BOWERY-HE PUT

COTS IN THE EMPTY ROOMS SUN-

DAY NIGHT-MANY OTHER

The Grand Jury is going into its investigation of the registration frauds disclosed in the IIId Assembly District in a whole-souled way. In addition to the four indictments found on Tuesday, a number were handed in yesterday. Twenty were against one man, Brrtholomew Buckley, who is a lieutenant of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, the Tammany candidate for the Sen-Buckley was arrested, and admitted to

It was shown in "The New-York Herald" on Sunday morning that twenty men were reg-istered from No. 293 Bowery, "Dry Dollar's" headquarters, although there wasn't a bed in the place. On the ground floor is a barroom, which is ostensibly owned by the Assemblyman's cousin, who is known as "Young Tim," or "Boston Tim," Sullivan. "Dry Dollar' is, however, generally recognized as the kingpin of the establishment. The twenty men registered in the Seventeenth Election District of the IIId Assembly District, the polling-place being in the barber shop at No. 11/2 Rivington-st.

The Tammany people became uneasy when they saw how absolute was the proof of wholesale fraud and how directly it was brought home to the candidate for Senator. The natural scheme was adopted of putting cots into the building, so that the charges could be met with bold denials. These cots were moved into the place Sunday night, under the direction of Buckley, who was installed as proprietor of the so-called lodging house.

BUCKLEY GOT INTO TROUBLE.

"Dry Dollar" Sullivan has run affairs in his district in so high-handed a fashion for years that he and his confederates thought this barefaced expedient would prevent criminal action. The Grand Jury, however, took action which made Buckley feel that the trick was not such a brilliant idea after all. Twenty indictments were found against him for aiding and abetting the illegal registration. It was palpable that his efforts to shield the wrongdoers made him. a party to their crimes. Buckley, of course, is only the catspaw of Assemblyman "Dry Dellar" Sullivan, Tammany leader of the HId Assembly District, who is easly the guilty

The twenty men who registered illegally are: Patrick Mullens, John Vail, Edward Schnell, William Ernst, James St. John, Louis Hammell, William Herbert, Charles Biermann, William Jones, David Casey, Michael Kehoe, Thomas Wilson, George Nelson, Patrick Murphy, Thomas H. Coffey, Archibald Thompson, Joseph Boyle, Charles Kelly, John Cronin and Michael Stanton. It may be taken for granted that they have been indicted or will be indicted at once, for the Grand Jury based its charges against Buckley on the fact that the twenty were guilty. Detective-Sergeant Titus found Buckley in front of No. 203 Bowery yesterday at 2 p. m. and was represented by James J. Walsh. He gave No. 165 Mott-st, as his address, and admitted being proprietor of what he called the lodging house No. 203 Bowery. Bail was fixed sted him. In General Sessions the prisoner being proprietor of what he called the folding house No. 203 Bowery. Bail was fixed at \$5,000, being given by Frederick Rabbe, liquor seller at Nos. 120 Centre and 173 Hester sts., who owns the house No. 81 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., in which he has an equity of

Buckley is about forty-five years old, and wears spectacles. He was taken to Part I, of General Sessions, where he pleaded not guilty to all the indictments. While the bail bond was being prepared, Sergeant Titus put Buckley into the "pen," in the rear of the court-room, among the common prisoners. When the formalities had been gone through with Buckley was released. He was violently indignant that he, Bartholomew Buckley, "heeler" of "Dry These facts show the cruel injustice done to

was released. He was violently indignant that he, Bartholomew Buckley, "heeler" of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan and a martyr in the cause of Tammany, should be forced to spend several minutes with the common herd of criminals.

"It's an imposition and an outrage," thundered this representative of the leader who is to be promoted from the Assembly to the Senate for rolling up illegal Tammany majorities; "I am a free born American citizen, and as good as a bank director. Judge Martine had no right to send me to the pen among the riffraff there." If justice is done, Buckley will be forced to spend considerable time with such criminals as those whose presence contaminated criminals as those whose presence contaminated

THE LAWYER'S PHILIPPIC.

"This is all done by his political enemies." said the lawyer, and then he waxed "exceed-ingly wroth." "We have been indicted," he declared, eloquently, "without knowing the names of our accusers. The names of the witnesses should have been written on the back of the indictments. They are not there

back of the indictments. They are not there. By the penal code, we have a right to demand to see them, and we shall do it."

"But," suggested some one, "the names are on this indictment." And so they were. They had not been copied on all merely to save clerical labor. The omission does not affect the validity of the documents a jot or tittle. Walsh cooled down a good deal, and had nothing more to say about his rights having been trampled on. The witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury were Alexander K. Moses, Republican inspector in the election district in which the men registered, and Winfield M. Thompson and Henry E. Rood, reporters.

"Dry Dollar" Sullivan gave an ingenuous interview to a reporter on Sunday, when asked about the barefaced crime in Sullivan's headquarters. At first this pride of the Wigwam pretended that he knew nothing about any illegal registration. Finally he said:

"Oh, you see, it's a job the Republicans put up on me."

"Then the twenty men will not be allowed

up on me."
"Then the twenty men will not be allowed

"Then the twenty men will not be allowed to vote?"

"Look here, young feller, you're dead wrong. All twenty is going to vote, and eight more besides. They'll all live here by election day." And the great leader, conscious of the approval of his superiors, smiled knowingly.

Other cases of false registration have been exposed in "Dry Dollar's" district, and the Grand Jury is said to have found other indictments.

The enterprising colonizers with Tammany Hall affiliations who try to vote on Election Day will receive a surprisingly warm welcome just as they put their heads inside the polling booths. On the office table of Superintendent Byrnes yesterday there lay a pile of warrants all ready for service, and it is understood that another batch will be prepared to-day. Since the first day of registration the Superintendent has employed officers of the department in the work of investigation into the registry lists in certain districts. The warrants now awaiting execution represent the results of his labors. Mr. Byrnes had a conference with District-Attorney Nicoll regarding the filegal registration in the 111d Assembly District.

Antisdell, of the American Express company, and J. W. Hartshorn, a special agent for the same com-pany, both of Chicago, are in this city investigating the theft of the \$22,000 consigned to New-Orleans from New-York early this month. Mr. Antisdell

BROOKLYNS HEAVY TAXES.

HOW HER CITIZENS ARE OPPRESSED.

THE HOLDER OF PROPERTY THERE PAYS MORE THAN A NEW-YORKER WHOSE HOUSE WOULD SELL FOR TWICE AS MUCH -THE " BOSSES" GROW RICH.

Brooklyn has long had a reputation for being city of homes. To it the oppressed New-Yorker fled to escape the high rents and high taxes of this crowded city, where land values were so great that no man who did not have considerable means could hope to own a house of his own, or even rent for a home anything but a modest flat. All over Brooklyn are scattered comfortable houses which men of small means own or lease. If ever men had a right to expect and demand an economical use of their public funds these men have who, with small resources, have tried to build homes which, for refinement and all that goes to make homes in a city worth having, are the equals of those which can be built only by men of wealth in New-York City.

Yet these people are oppressed by taxation not only more heavily than those of equal resources who remain in New-York, but they are compelled to pay more than their wealthy fellows, who in New-York occupy houses which in the market would sell for twice as much as theirs. This they do for the sake of allowing a handful of men to grow rich by plundering the City Treasury. That this assertion may not appear to be one which Mayor Boody would characterize as general defamation of his government, it is made specific by the following figures, which were not prepared for the purpose of a political campaign, but were presented at a legislative hearing given last spring on the question of annexing Brooklyn to New-

In New-York City improved real estate is valued for taxation at not to exceed 50 per cent of its sale value. It has been officially established and announced by the State Board of Assessors that it is valued at only 44% per cent. The rate of taxation in New-York City is only \$1.85 in the \$100. In Brooklyn, on the other hand, both the valuation and the rate are much higher. Improved real estate there is valued at 70 per cent of its sale value, there is valued at 70 per cent of its sale value, and the average rate of taxation is \$2.77 in the \$190, or about \$2.75. The result of these figures in actual tax bills is easily obtained. Take any piece of improved real estate in New-York City worth \$10,000 and any improved parcel of equal value in Brooklyn, so that the one could be evenly exchanged for the other. In New-York City the assessing officers place a piece of that value on the tax rolls at \$5,000, namely, at 50 per cent of its sale value. The rate of decimal of taxation there being only \$1.85, the simple process of multiplying the assessed value the rate makes the tax \$92.50. In Brooklyn the assessors place a piece of the same value on the tax rolls at \$7,000, that is to say, at 70 per cent of the sale value. The rate being \$2.75, the tax is \$192.50, as against the New-York tax of only \$9250-an excess of \$100.

A house worth \$20,000 is taxed in New-York \$185; in Brooklyn, \$385; a \$5,000 house in New-York is taxed \$46.25; in Brooklyn, \$96.25. A tax bill of \$1,500 in Brooklyn would be only \$720 in New-York. Any piece of improved real estate in New-York City worth \$20,000 is taxed \$185. while any piece in Brocklyn worth only half as much-namely, \$10,000-is taxed the greater sum of \$192 50. The figures as they apply to each city may be summed up thus: Brook-lyn-Parcel worth \$5,000; valuation, \$3,500; rate, lyn—Parcel worth \$5,900; valuation, \$1,500; rate, \$2.75; tax, \$96.25. Parcel worth \$10,000; valuation, \$7,000; rate, \$2.75; tax, \$192.50. Parcel worth \$20,000; valuation, \$14,000; rate, \$2.75; tax, \$152.50. Parcel worth, \$100,000; valuation, \$70,000; rate, \$2.75; tax, \$1,925. New-York—Parcel worth \$2,500; valuation, \$2,500; rate, \$1.85; tax, \$46.25. Parcel worth \$10,600; valuation, \$5,000; rate, \$1.85; valuation, \$2.800; Parcel worth \$10,600; valuation, \$0,000; valuation, \$1,000; val

These facts show the cruel injustice done to the small house owners and rent payers of Brooklyn. Ever since Mayor Low went out of office there has been an almost steady increase in the tax levy without a corresponding benefit

in the tax levy without a corresponding benefit to the city.

The poor man who pays all this gets little benefit. The expenditure is controlled by a small body of men who use the resources of the city and the leadership of their party for their own benefit.

A large body of the citizens have long been indignant at this oppression, and at last the outrage has gone so far that members of the party that the politicians have misruled have turned against them. The Brooklyn Democratic Club has just issued a statement which gives point to the tax figures already mentioned. It reads:

The Democratic party in Kings County numbers 50,000 voters. Under the present machine rule the desires of these 50,000 men are overriden and trodden under foot by nine bosses.

Hugh McLaughlin, worth	*1 500 0
Hugh McLaughin, worth	Electrical Control of
James McGarry, worth	1000,1
John McCarty, worth	
John Y. McKane, worth	
Patrick H. McCarren, worth	
James Shevlin, worth	300,1
Michael J. Coffey, worth	
James Kane, worth	
John Delmar, worth	250,0
	_

ARRESTED AT THE POINT OF A REVOLVER.

farm hands, were held for examination without bail L. I. On Sunday afternoon they took a walk along Metropolitan-ave. Zieg had an axe and Martin a club. The two men entered the yard of John Tumar and, it is alleged, attempted to assault his sixteenyear-old daughter, Reika. The girl screamed loudly for help. Her parents, who had heard the girl's cries, came to her rescue. When the men saw them weapons on the parents. It is said Zieg struck the mother on the lead with his axe, cutting a frightful

mother on the Lead with his axe, cutting a frightful gash, while Martin gave the father a terrible beating with his club. The two rufflans then fiel. Constable George Hooke, of Newtown, found them in a hut in the Jamaica woods yesterday. They resisted arrest, surrendering only when Hooke drew his revolver and throatened to use it. When arraigned in court yesterday, the prisoners denied being in any way concerned in the assault. The case was adjourned until the members of the Tumar family will be able to appear against them. Mr. Tumar is in a critical condition.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 25.-This city was thrown into great excitement to-day by the arrest of Nelson Bradley, cashier of the Central Michigan Savings Bank, which went into the hands of a receiver last April. The complaint is a criminal one and was made by Bank Commissioner Sherone and was made by Bank Commissioner Sher-wood, who charges Bradley with knowingly, faisely, fraudulently, wilfully, felonibusiy and intentionally misreporting, under oath, the condition of the bank shortly after its failure, stradley reported overdrafts, notes, etc., at about \$52,000, when it should have been over \$160,000. This, it is claimed, was done for the purpose of covering up a systematic series of peculiations and false entries covering a period of years. Bradley has been considered one of the most honorable business men in the State. The irregularities in his accounts were not discovered until a week or so ago, when the receiver, aided by Bradley's old clerks, began to unearth his dishenesty, Bradley takes his arrest coolly and will not make any statement.

LONG ISLAND ROAD BLAMED. SALUTED THE REBEL FLAG.

THE GRAND JURY'S SCATHING WORDS ON THE CAUSE OF THE BERLIN DISASTER.

NO INDICTMENTS FOUND-GROSS CULPABILITY OF THE COMPANY-HOW PROPER PRECAU-

TIONS COULD HAVE AVERTED THE AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The Queens County Grand Jury at the Courtuse in Long Island City last evening concluded its investigation into the cause of the Long Island Railroad disaster at Berlin on the night of August 26, in which sixteen persons lost their lives and more than two-score of passengers were injured. Foreman Thomas S. Willets and his colleagues, after a lengthy investigation, have failed to indict any one for criminal culpability in the matter. In a lengthy presentment of over 2,500 words, made to the Court last evening in relation to the investigation of the accident, the Long Island Railroad officials are arraigned in the most scathing and bitter manner for the loose methods which, the paper says, characterize their management and the working of the road.

The Grand Jury found that Robert J. Knott, towerman of Block No. 5, who was held by the Coroner's jury as criminally responsible for the disaster, was not a proper person to be placed in the capacity of towerman on any railroad. They also found that A. C. Hegeman, Mc-Cormack, brakeman, and Smith, night machinist, were careless in their respective places, and that had the train been provided with proper brakes the loss of life would probably have been averted. The jury found the railroad company guilty of gross culpability in its regulations of allowing three trains within a signal block. Among other things the present-

man in block No. 6 so distracted Knott with gones and signals on the night of the accident as to remove from evere, no review too strong, against the officers of the him every criminality. No censure, however, safeguards. On the investigation before the Coroner, Knott, the man in tower No. 5, was hild solely responsible for the accident, and is now in the Queens County Jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. We do not indict him, because the evidence before us satisfies us that when the Manhattan Beach special stopped at the semaupon its way, as to remove from him the responsibility of and who falled to do so.

At the end of the reading of the Grand Jury's presentment District-Attorney John Fleming moved for '.ee discharge of Towerman Knott, who has been in juli since the disaster. Judge Garretson at once discharged the prisoner.

THE PATENT FIRE-ESCAPE DIDN'T WORK.

A SMALL BOY AND A MAN TRY TO COME DOWN TOGETHER "JUST FOR FUN"-THE PULLEY STICKS AND THE YOUNGSTER FALLS THUMP VALUE.

Little Adolph Kliesrath, who lives at No. 1.101 Third-ave., will for the rest of his life remember the result of his first public exhibition. For the last three days Thomas Murphy, who lives in Eighty-third-st., has been exhibiting a fire-escape who live in hotels. It is designed to lower light and heavy weights with equal ease and certainty. Murphy is a light weight, and with the lices of making the burden heavier he proposed to take Adolph Kilesrath down the escape. Adolph's mother readily gave her consent, and the two mounted to the top floor of the house.

According to the programme Adolph clambered on Murphy's back classed him round the neck.

the boy kicked and struggled, but the rope held fast. Then the two hung at the end of the rope, thirty feet above the ground, while the mother, standing on the pavement below, screamed and walled in an agony of fear for her child. The boy's hold slackened and with a gasp he fell to the ground. In the same moment the rope was released, and Murphy reached the ground in safety. Now Adolph lies in the Presbyterian licepital with a broken left leg, and is likely to be lame for many months to come.

FIGHTING OVER A BALLOT BOX.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT A DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY IN NEWARK-POLICEMEN

There were much disorder and rufflanism at Democratic primaries in Newark last night. At the primary of the VIIth Precinct, VIIth District. the primary of the Vinn Franke, vin Fisher, held in a liquor store, at Bank and Cainden sts., two factions got into a dispute at the close of the voting. One faction seized the ballot-box, and a fierce struggle followed. A patrol wagon, with nine officers, dashed into the mob and broke up the fight. Ballots were scattered in the street. The box, with some of the contents, was taken to the house of one of the judges of election.

THE INQUEST AT BATTLE CREEK.

CONDUCTOR SCOTT'S ATTENTION WAS DRAWN

Rattle Creek, Mich., Oct. 25.—At the Coroner's inquest this morning Pullman Conductor Phipps, of No. 6, who was in the baggage car with Conductor Scott at the time the accident occurred, testified to going forward to find Scott to ask him why the Nichols, but could not say positively what was

He heard Scott say something about stopping at Nichols, but could not say positively what was said. He saw Scott ten minutes after the accident occurred. He said: "This never would have happened if you had not been in the baggage car taking with me about the water." Scott gave no reason for leaving the double track before No. 5 passed, except to blame him (Phipps) for drawing his attention from his work. The testimony of William R. Cargill, baggageman of No. 6, went to corroborate the statement of Conductor Scott as to the conversation about meeting No. 9 that occurred in his car.

The body of Robert E. Colgrove, of London, Ont., was fully blentified this afternoon. All unidentified bodies will be buried to-morrow. Through checks found in the pocket of the clothing of one of the victims of the wreck, the body of Charles Strub, a drug clerk, of No. 142 West Thirty-sixthst., New-York, has been identified.

that an explosion of gas had taken place, seriously hurning four bratticemen who were at work
in the mine at the time. Fire bosses were at once
sent into the pit, and the injured men were brought
to the surface as soon as possible. One of them,
William O. Jones, aged thirty, was fatally burned.
At the time the explosion occurred the men were
working in the red ash slope. The cause as yet is
unknown, but it is presumed that a body of gas
inside of where the four men were at work becan
to mix with the return current of air, and that the
naked lamps on their heads set the gas off.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.-At Clayton, yesterday, the trial of the three train robbers, Pinnock, Ray and Robertson, who held up the Frisco train near Pacific some time ago, was called, Robertson pleaded not guilty and was placed under bonds of \$10,000 to appear later. In default he was returned to jail. Pinnock and Ray entered pleas of guilty and were each sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S MISTAKE.

A DISCOURTEOUS ACT TOWARD THE BRA-ZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE DEMONSTRATION PROMPTLY REPUDIATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE OFFENDER

SOUTH ATLANTIC SOUADRON-WASII-

INGTON OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Admiral Stanton, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, track. Two other sleepers were overturned Brazil, from the command of the South Atofficial life, and for a time it has almost obscured the interest in the silver fight. President Cleveland took action, after long conference with the Secretaries of State and of the the Brazilian Minister in Washington, was

lowing memorandum: Navy Department learned by authority Naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, that this officer had saluted the flag of Admiral Mello, coma friendly power, and the Secretary of the Picking, the next officer in rank."

OFFICIALS AT FIRST INCREDULOUS.

In the early morning, State and Navy Department officials were incredulous as to the possibility of there being any truth in the report published in the "Berlin Norddeutsche Commodore Stanton had been specially selected for this post of duty because he was considered to possess in a pre-eminent degree those qualifications of coolness and discretion which fitted him to deal with the revolutionary conditions prevailing in the various countries to which his assignment would naturally call him. As one of the highest officers in the service, who himself modore Stanton's appointment, remarked toas a slap in the face would be."

The relations of the United States to the recognized Government of Brazil were such that it was not believed possible that an officer of high rank and experience would go out of his way to give official salute and recognition to the commander of a naval force avowedly in insurrection against the Government and actually engaged in bombarding the National Capital. It was recalled that when the Brazilian monarchy was overthrown our Government, through Minister Adams, was the first to recognize the Provisional Government established by the Republic. Both houses of congress, on February 19, 1890, passed a resolution congratulating the people of Brazil "on their just and peaceable assumption of the ernment, based upon the free consent of the

governed." Our friendly interest in the young Republic tion in Itio de Janeiro in June and July preceding.

that the Brazillan Minister reported the story of Admiral Stanton's salute to the rebel Admiral's dag to be correct there was a joint consultation of documents and precedents in the diplomatic room, and the conclusion was reached that Cemmodore Stanton's act was so contrary to the requirements of the case as to call for prompt rebuke and reparation. With this conclusion in mind, Secretary Herbert, at 1 o'clock, went over to the White House to consult the President, who, on learning the facts, immediately coincided with the views of the Secretary of State and Mr. Herbert, and authorized the issue of the order of cappension. Captain Henry F. Picking, of the Charleston, who relieves Commodore Stanton, is also an officer of experience. He has with him the cruiser Newark, Captain Silas Casey, and in three days from now should be boined by the Detroit, Commander Willard H. Brownson.

Secretary Herbert was unwilling to speak as to what further action would be taken in Commodore Stanton's case, but it is supposed a court-martial will result. His successor in command of the South Atlantic Station will not be determined upon hastily, but it is thought it will probably be Commodore Richard W. Meade, now on dury as a member of the World's Columbian Exposition. on duty as a member of the World's Columbian Exposition.

COMMODORE STANTON'S RECORD

Commodore Stanton's record as a naval officer July 18, 1824, he entered the Navy as acting midshipman in 1849. On July, 1862, was com-missioned lieutenant-commander. Prior to the missioned lieutenant-commander. Prior to the War he had served on the steamer Memphis, on the Paraguay expedition, and had also made cruises to the African coast and with the Pacific squadron. He was placed in charge of the steamer Tioga in the special West India expedition of 1862-63, and in 1863-64 commanded the steamer Panoia on the Western Gulf blockading squadron, positions of great responsibility. From 1871 to 1874, when he was transferred to the Yantie, Commodore Stanton commanded the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H., and the steamer Monocacy on the Asiatic Station. In November, 1881, he went on duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained until November, 1884, when he was assigned to the command of the steam frigate Tennessee, flagship of the North Atlantic Station. He was assigned to duty as commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Station shortly after the Columbus Naval Review of last spring.

Naval officers who know Commodore Stanton are utterly at a loss to understand how he came to make so serious a mistake, if such it can be called.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS IN BRAZIL. Bucnos Ayres, Oct 25.—Letters from Rio Janeiro say that President Peixoto has issued a decree restricting the liberty and privileges of foreigners in Brazil.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC. low fever were reported here to-day, five being white, and one new case on Jekyl Island. There are now under treatment forty whites and 222 negroes, a total of 262. Four hundred and sixty negroes, a total of 252. Four hundred and sixty cases have been discharged. Thirty-three whites have died and nine colored, a total of forty-two. Seven hundred and sixty-four patients have been and are under treatment to date. The number discharged to-day exceeds the new cases by one. There are no very serious cases under treatment. Several cases have been pulled through "black vomit." The weather is warm and favorable to the spread of the disease, but unfavorable to fatality. The physicians are all hopeful. Relief is being judiciously given out. The sick are having proper care and nourishment. The people are as well satisfied as could be under such circumstances.

More relief will come in from several points to insure against future starvation. The general outlook is discouraging, considering past experiences during this epidemic.

At Jesup, Ga., the situation remains unchanged, there being no new cases reported to-day, and three under treatment are all steadily improving.

CRUSHED BY THE LIMITED. NEARING A VOTE ON REPEAL.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE PENNSYLVANIA

RAILROAD.

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED AND POSSIBLY MORE-A FREIGHT TRAIN JUMPS ITS TRACK IN FRONT OF THE CHICAGO LIMITED-PULLMAN CARS DITCHED.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, Oct. 25.-The second section of the Chicago Limited, bound east, ran into a freight train at Bear Swamp, three miles east of this city, at 5:30 this afternoon. The force of the collision threw from the track both trains, and Washington, Oct. 25.-The peremptory re- the engine and two sleepers of the limited toval to-day of Commodore and Acting Rear- were thrown into a ditch by the side of the and nearly all the cars of the freight train lantic Station was one of the most startling were wrecked. The dead bodies of four tramps were taken from beneath the freight train at 10 o'clock to-night. There were about twenty tramps on the freight train, and other bodies may be found when the wreckage is removed.

The freight train was westbound, and jumped Navy, and when put in possession of the facts, its track to another directly in front of the including such information as Senhor Mendonca, limited, which was flying toward New-York at a speed of fifty miles an hour. Daniel Mahony, the engineer of the limited, saw the able to furnish. The official order was briefly made public by Secretary Herbert in the fol- freight leave her track, and he applied his airbrakes, but had not time enough to stop or even slow down. In the next instant the crash occurred. Mahony and Henry Mathews, his late to-day by telegram from Rear-Admiral fireman, and Ellis Greer, proprietor of the New-Stanton, in command of the United States Amsterdam Hotel, New-York City, were the only persons on the limited who were seriously in-Mr. Greer's injuries consist of bruises. manding the insurgent fleet. This salute was Engineer Mahony was taken from the wreck unauthorized by any instructions the Admiral unconscious, but the railroad company's surhad received. It was an unfriendly act toward geons revived him. He sustained internal injuries. Fireman Mathews was badly bruised. Navy, after consulting with the President and He and Mahony were removed to their homes the Secretary of State, issued an order de- in Jersey City, and Greer was sent to Newtaching Admiral Stanton from command of York, J. S. Carter, William Willis, and J. T. his squadron, and turning it over to Captain Gray, colored porters of the limited, were severely shaken up.

How all the passengers, except Mr. Greer, or the limited escaped injury seems a miracle. The sleepers ditched are the Tryphosa and the America. The limited was made up of engine No. 1,244 and seven Pullman cars. Three of the latter were uninjured.

Two wrecking crews were still at work at a late hour making a path. Hundreds of passengers are delayed here and at Princeton and other points. The observation car on the limited was damaged, but not thrown from the

road gave the following account of the Bear Swamp wreck: "About 6 p. m. extra No. 1,487, west-bound, with a train of empty box cars, on its way to Philadelphia, was wrecked at Lawrence, five miles east of Trenton, blocking four tracks and demolishing twelve cars. Five tramps were stealing a ride. Two were killed and three injured. A delayed Western express train ran into a portion of the wreck, derailing the engine. No passengers were injured. All trains are running to Jersey City via Amboy Division."

HE WANTED TO DIE WITH HER.

A YOUNG ITALIAN WHO FINDS HIS WIFE LIFELESS SHOOTS HIMSELF.

WORN OUT WITH ATTENDING ON HER ILLNESS, HE THROWS HIMSELF ON THE BED FOR A MOMENT'S SLEEP-AWAKING, HE SEES THAT DEATH HAS COME ON

HER-HIS ORAZED GRIEF.

Driven frantic by grief when he turned and lead in bed, yesterday, in their apartments, No. Lock-st., Newark, Michael Zarro, an Italian photographer, twenty-three years old, fired two Eighty-third-st, has been exhibited as the Stanwix Hall, a The scene of his exploit was the Stanwix Hall, a two scenes of his exploit was the Stanwix Hall, a was so powerful a factor in securing its recognition of the automatic rope affairs, familiar to those of the automatic rope affairs are the rope of the automatic rope affairs and the rope of the automatic rope affairs are rope of the automatic rope affairs.

The couple had been married about six months, and were devoted to one another. When his wife skilled physicians, but neither could stay the hand

most of Tuesday night, and had thrown himself across the foot of the bed, as his wife seemed asier, and he thought to rest himself a little had dozed only a few minutes when he suddenly thought she wanted something, and he turned to ask her what it was. He then discovered that she ask her what it was. He then discovered that she was dead. There was a number of relatives and friends in the room, and his cry was the first intimation that Mrs. Zarro was dead. So dazed were they at the suddenness of the death that all tooked on without interference as the husband reached for a revolver and discharged it twice into his own body. One builet lodged in the left lung, which held of the medial bare, and the other slightly left of the medial bone, and the other

evening in Brooklyn. Lewis Heinz, a boy of eight years, whose home was with his mother at No. 104 Classon-ave., was playing marbles at Classon and Flushing aves., and ran after an alley on the car tracks as trolley car No. 2.113 approached. He was not quick enough to get out of the way and was struck. The car was not fitted with a safety device, and the boy was crushed in the chest and died almost instantly. The motorman, James Riley, of No. 58 Dupont-st., was arrested and held on the charge of manslaughter.

SHE WAS NOT BORN TO BE EVICTED.

LESS WITH A FLATIRON.

Constable Kevitt, of Passaic, had a lively time yesterday in trying to evict Mrs. Henry Galter, of No. 18 State-st., from the premises. The house is owned by Richard Ryan. When the officer went to the house the woman's husband fied, leaving her to fight it out with Kevitt.

The constable began carrying out her effects, and when he came back to carry out the stove he found a blazing fire in it. When he tried to carry out the bed Mrs. Galter emptied the contents of a kerosene oil can over him. Ryan, who was present, also took a hand in the eviction, when Mrs. Galter hit him on the head with a flat iron, knocking him senseless. Mrs. Galter then undreased herself and got into bed with her children, and said that she was too ill to be moved. Kevitt called in a policeman in the hopes of having the woman arrested, but he could not interfere. She still holds possession of her apartments.

SANTA FE WAGE TROUBLES SETTLED. Emporia, Kan., Oct. 25 .- All talk of a strike on

ended. The committee appointed to represent the employes of the road at the conference with General Manager Frey have returned with an agreement reached last night and signed by B. H. Sides. It was telegraphed to all the lodges on the Santa Fe system, and has generally been accepted. It provides that on November 5 the company will Chicago and working west as rapidly as possible; that on November 20 the company will begin pay-ing October wages, beginning at Chicago, and all employes to be paid by the end of the month; that after November the employers will be paid the preceding month's wages on the 20th of each month.

THE MEASURE SURE TO PASS.

SENATOR SHERMAN ANXIOUS TO PROVIDE

FOR A BOND ISSUE. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE AFRAID TO

PRESS THE MATTER, HOWEVER, LEST IT ENDANGER THE CHANCES OF THE VOORHEES BILL-MR. PUGH MAKES

A BITTER ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Oct. 25.—Nothing occurred to-day in the Senate to cloud the prospect of an early vote on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill, and the hope is now expressed that some, at least, of the proposed amendments may be reached and voted upon before the close of to-morrow's Acting on this assumption, the managers of the Repeal bill to-day telegraphed to all the absent Senators supposed to favor its passage requesting their immediate return to Washington. Of these absentees Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson are in Iowa, Mr. Hale is in Maine, Mr. Chandler is in New-Hampshire and Mr. Morrill was reported yesterday in New-York on his way back to the capital. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, is the only anti-repealer out of easy reach. He is at his home in Portland, and will probably not return during the present session. At least seventy votes are expected to be cast on the various amendments, and the main question, when put, will no doubt be carried by a majority of from ten to fifteen.

The Democratic repeal managers were a good deal frightened to-day by Senator Sherman's suggestion that an amendment to the Repeal bill authorizing a bond issue was both deagain on a sound basis. At the Finance Committee's meeting this morning Mr. Sherman pointedly called the attention of his Democratic colleagues to the alarming condition of the Treasury, as described in one of Mr. Carlisle's recent communications to the Senate. He referred to the recent depletion of the gold reserve by the use of \$19,000,000 of it to meet current expenses, and questioned very seriously the policy of spending the reserve for any other purpose than that of redemption.

IMPORTANCE OF A BOND ISSUE. .

With the receipts falling daily behind the expenditures. Mr. Carlisle had already figured out a deficit for the fiscal year of about \$50,000,-000. This deficit, Mr. Sherman contended, could be made good only by the issue of bonds, and he urged vigorously an authorization of a bond issue at once to meet and stop the increasing drain upon the gold reserve. The immediate strengthening of the reserve, he argued, was almost equally important with the stoppage of silver purchases, and no more favorable opportunity for securing a bond issue would be likely to present itself. He suggested, therefore, the attachment to the Voorhees bill of an amendment providing for the issuance of \$200,000,000 in bonds, bearing not more than 3 per cent interest, and redeemable at the option of the Government any time after five years. Fifty millions of this issue were to be immediately available for Treasury purposes, and were to be put out in deno tions of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Mr. Voorhees and Mr. McPherson, representing the repeal management of the Democratic side, were decidedly averse to accepting Mr. Sherman's bond plan, and said they would not dare to risk a new outburst from the silver Democrats by flaunting the red rag of a bond fer the amendment on his own account, and and were devoted to one another. When his wife was taken with Bright's disease, Zarro became, if possible, more devoted than ever. He secured two addled physicians, but neither could stay the hand not to introduce the bond scheme for fear of not to introduce the bond scheme for fear of exciting the now sleeping anger of the Southern Democrats, who were taking unconditional repeal as it stood under angry protests and with wry enough faces. The proposition to attach a bond issue to repeal, however necessary and desirable it might be, would, they feared, prove too much for the temper and patience of the Southern silver men, and would, as Mr. Voorhees and Mr. McPherson represented, do much to endanger all Democratic support of the to endanger all Democratic support of the Repeal bill.

MR. SHERMAN FINALLY RELENTS.

Mr. Sherman, it is said, was finally won over to promise not to bring forward the bond amend ment, but he is understood to have announced his intention, nevertheless, to make a statebuilet took a course slightly below the first, also
penetrating the left lung.

Zarro was at once taken to St. Michael's Hospital. There he told Dr. Elliott that he had tried
to kill himself because he wanted to be with his
wife even in death, but that he was now sorry
for his act and wished to live.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY THE TROLLEY.

A LITTLE BOY ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED IN
BROOKLYN.

Another fatal trolley accident occurred last
evening in Brooklyn. Lewis Heinz, a boy of eight

not likely to be adopted at any later period of the session.

Of the other twenty or thirty amendments of which notice has been given only the Quay and Faulkner propositions seem at all dangerous as possible substitutes for unconditional repeal. If Mr. Quay's scheme to continue the Sherman law in force until January 1, 1896, should get a few Republican votes from other States east of the Mississippi than Pennsylvania, it would undoubtedly carry. But with a clear prespect of unconditional repeal ahead there is little or no inducement to Senators who favor repeal at all to support any half-way measures. Mr. Faulkner may or may not offer his amendment. It will draw few votes, at all events, from the repeal column.

Mr. Pugh, who had promised to obstruct unconditional repeal "while breath and strength lasted," took the floor this morning to make a frank avowal of defeat. He would continue to filibuster, he said, if he could get any assurance of sufficient support. His silver associates having abandoned the fight, he felt obliged to yield also, though he did it with reluctance and from sheer necessity only. The President and Mr. Carlisle had divided the Democratic party, violated its pledges, and tricked and betrayed its representatives in the Senate. The consequences of this injurious policy he hoped might be upon their heads.

The day in the Senate, apart from Mr. Pugh's bitter speech, was more than usually dull. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Jones divided the afternoon in the effort to finish their uncompleted speeches, and a noticeably scant audience favored them in their oratorical "double turn." a frank avowal of defeat. He would continue

STEWART NOT ABLE TO STOP TALKING.

HE IS EXPECTED TO END HIS SPEECH BEFORE LONG, HOWEVER - JONES DOES STOP -

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THE PAIR. Washington, Oct. 25.—The Senate reassembled, in continuation of the legislative session of Tuesday of last week, at 11 o'clock this morning, and, although there was evidently no quorum present, no notice was taken of that fact, and, for the first time in a week or longer, business went on without a call of the roll.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) and referred to the Judiciary Committee, reciting the existence of a difference of opinion as to the legal effect of the repeal of a part of the act of February 28, 1878, by the act of July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act)—whether or not it still left the free and unlimited coinage of silver at